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Technical Report

428

A Theoretical Analysis
and Experimental Confirmation
of the Optimally Loaded
and Overdriven
RF Power Amplifier

D. M. Snider

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A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND EXPERIMENTAL CONFIRMATION OF THE OPTIMALLY LOADED AND OVERDRIVEN RF POWER AMPLIFIER

D. M. SNIDER

Group 63

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ABSTRACT

Although the "textbook" Class B approach to rf amplifier design yields high output power and reasonable callectar efficiency (78.5 percent at maximum output power), neither the pawer nar the efficiency are optimum, and both are dependent an rf drive level. This report presents an analysis af appropriately selected collectar valtage and current waveforms which determine the lood impedance at the fundamental and harmanically related frequencies; these conditions define the Class B "aptimum efficiency" case with 100 percent collectar efficiency and 1.27 times the "textbook" Class B value af autput power. If the rf drive level is increased and the collector voltage and current waveforms are appropriately selected so that the amplifier is overdriven, a different load impedance is determined; these conditions define the "optimum power" case with 1.46 times the "textbook" Class B value of output power and 88 percent callectar efficiency. The "optimum power" case has the added advantage of resulting in an output power and collector frequency that are essentially constant over a predetermined range of drive level.

Finally, the theory is verified by the construction and testing af a UHF power amplifier having a power autput of 46 watts and an overall dc to rf conversion efficiency of 65 percent with an output power insensitivity ta rf drive of 1 db for 10.5 db.

Accepted for the Air Farce Franklin C. Hudsan Chief, Lincoln Labaratary Office

CONTENTS

	Abstract	iii
I.	Introduction	1
II.	The Optimum Efficiency Class B Tuned Power Amplifier	3
III.	The Optimum Power Class B Tuned Power Amplifier	5
IV.	Modified Class A Operation	7
V.	Computed Data and Design Procedure	9
VI.	Experimental Verification of Theory	9
/II.	Summary and Conclusion	14

A THEORETICAL ANALYSIS AND EXPERIMENTAL CONFIRMATION OF THE OPTIMALLY LOADED AND OVERDRIVEN RF POWER AMPLIFIER

I. INTRODUCTION

An improvement in both collector efficiency and output power over that described by "text-book" Class B* considerations can be realized if the load impedance at the fundamental and harmonically related frequencies presented to the output terminals of a tuned power amplifier stage are appropriately selected. Theoretical collector efficiencies of 100 percent at 1.27 times the textbook value of output power are possible. Furthermore, if the amplifier is overdriven, a different load impedance can be derived so that 1.46 times the textbook value of output power can be achieved with 88 percent collector efficiency. This technique has the added advantage of resulting in an output power and collector frequency that are essentially constant over a range of drive level.

To gain an intuitive understanding of the procedure, consider the textbook Class B waveforms shown in Fig. 1, where $\mathbf{1}_c(\theta)$ and $\mathbf{V}_c(\theta)$ have the arbitrary peak values $\mathbf{1}_s$ and \mathbf{V}_{cc} respectively and θ is in radians. Here, $\mathbf{2V}_{cc}$ does not necessarily equal the device breakdown voltage (\mathbf{V}_{br}) and $\mathbf{1}_s$ does not necessarily equal the device saturation current $(\mathbf{1}_{sat})$. That is to say, the constraints on output power are not those imposed physically by the device $(\mathbf{V}_{br}, \mathbf{1}_{sat})$ but by the yet to be designed external circuit. Let the collector current waveform $\mathbf{1}_c(\theta)$ remain unchanged but select some new collector voltage waveform $\mathbf{V}_c(\theta)$ so that the fundamental component of the voltage waveform is greater than the textbook Class B value. If $\mathbf{V}_c(\theta)$ is symmetrical about \mathbf{V}_{cc} , then the dc input power is the same as the Class B case, but the fundamental output power is increased. In particular, if $\mathbf{V}_c(\theta)$ is allowed to approach a squarc wave symmetrical about \mathbf{V}_{cc} and a peak value \mathbf{V}_{cc} , it will be shown that in the limit the collector efficiency approaches 100 percent. Since the collector voltage and current waveforms have been specified, the load impedance is determined. This is called the "optimum efficiency" case.

Next, the rf drive will be increased by some amount forcing $V_c(\theta)$ and $l_c(\theta)$ to be as shown in Fig. 2, determining a different load impedance. Note that the dc input power has increased, since I_{dc} of this new $l_c(\theta)$ is greater than the textbook case. However, the collector efficiency increases faster than the dc input power. It will be shown that if the rf drive is increased by 5.2 db, an output power of 1.47 times the textbook Class B value is developed at 88 percent collector efficiency.

For the following analysis, an ideal device is assumed so that $V_{ce\ sat}$ equals 0 volts, h_{fe} = constant and so forth.

^{*}T. S. Gray, Applied Electronics (Wiley, New York, 1957), p. 403.

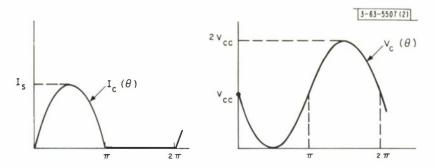


Fig. 1. Class B callectar current and valtage wavefarms.

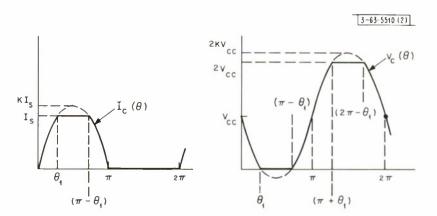


Fig. 2. Overdriven Class B callectar current and valtage wavefarms.

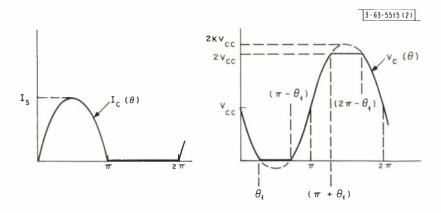


Fig. 3. Optimum efficiency Class B callectar current and voltage wavefarms.

II. THE OPTIMUM EFFICIENCY CLASS B TUNED POWER AMPLIFIER

The collector voltage and current waveforms for optimum efficiency Class B operation are shown in Fig. 3. Here the dc input power is held constant and only $V_c(\theta)$ is allowed to change. A Fourier analysis * of $I_c(\theta)$ and $V_c(\theta)$ must be made to find the magnitudes and signs of the sine and cosinusoidal terms. The coefficients of the Fourier expansion of $I_c(\theta)$ are

$$I_{A0} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} I_{S} \sin \Theta \ d\Theta = \frac{I_{S}}{\pi}$$
 (1)

where $I_{A\,0}$ is the dc component of the collector current waveform and

$$I_{A1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Omega}^{\pi} I_{S} \sin \theta \cos \theta d\theta = 0$$
 (2)

$$I_{AN} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} I_{s} \sin \theta \cos \theta \, n\theta \, d\theta \tag{3}$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{I_{s}}{\pi} \left(\frac{1}{1+n} + \frac{1}{1-n} \right) & , & \text{n even,} \\ 0 & , & \text{n odd} \end{cases}$$
 (4)

where \mathbf{I}_{AN} is the peak value of the \mathbf{n}^{th} harmonic cosinusoidal term of the Fourier expansion of $\mathbf{I}_{c}(\Theta)$. Also

$$I_{B1} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} I_{S} \sin \theta \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{I_{S}}{2}$$
 (5)

where $\mathbf{I}_{\mathbf{B1}}$ is the peak value of the fundamental component and

$$I_{BN} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} I_{S} \sin \theta \sin n\theta d\theta = 0$$
 (6)

where I_{BN} is the peak value of the n^{th} harmonic sinusoidal term of the Fourier expansion of $I_c(\theta)$. The coefficients of the expansion of $V_c(\theta)$ are

$$V_{A0} = V_{CC} \tag{7}$$

where $\boldsymbol{V}_{A\,0}$ is the dc component of the collector voltage waveform and

$$V_{AN} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0, (\pi - \Theta_{1}), (2\pi - \Theta_{1})}^{\Theta_{1}, (\pi + \Theta_{1}), 2\pi} KV_{cc} \sin \Theta \cos \Theta n\Theta d\Theta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\Theta_{1}, (\pi + \Theta_{1})}^{(\pi - \Theta_{1}), (2\pi - \Theta_{1})} V_{cc} \cos n\Theta d\Theta$$
(8)

$$V_{AN} = 0$$
 , all $n \neq 0$ (9)

$$V_{BN} = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0, (\pi - \theta_{1}), (2\pi - \theta_{1})}^{\theta_{1}, (\pi + \theta_{1}), 2\pi} KV_{cc} \sin \theta \sin n\theta d\theta + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{\theta_{1}, (\pi + \theta_{1})}^{(\pi - \theta_{1}), (2\pi - \theta_{1})} V_{cc} \sin n\theta d\theta$$
 (10)

$$V_{B1} = V_{CC} \left[\frac{2K\Theta}{\pi} - \frac{K \sin 2\Theta}{\pi} + \frac{4 \cos \Theta}{\pi} \right]$$
 (11)

^{*}F.B. Hildebrand, Advanced Calculus for Applications (Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, 1965), p. 221.

where $V_{\mbox{\footnotesize{B1}}}$ is the peak value of the fundamental component. Also

$$V_{BN}(\text{odd n}) = V_{cc} \left[\frac{2K \sin(\theta - n\theta)}{\pi} - \frac{2K \sin(\theta + n\theta)}{\pi} + \frac{4 \cos n\theta}{\pi} \right]$$
 (12)

$$V_{BN}(\text{even n}) = 0 \tag{13}$$

where V_{BN} is the peak value of the nth harmonic sinusoidal term of the Fourier expansion of $V_c(\Theta)$. Noticing that

$$K = \frac{1}{\sin \Theta_1} \tag{14}$$

as θ_1 approaches zero $V_c(\theta)$ approaches a square wave and the values of the fundamental components of the collector current and voltage are

$$1_{B1} = \frac{1_{S}}{2} \tag{15}$$

and

$$V_{B1} = \frac{4V_{CC}}{\pi} \tag{16}$$

giving an output power at the fundamental frequency of

$$P_{\text{out}}(\text{rf}) = \frac{V_{\text{B1}}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{l_{\text{B1}}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{V_{\text{cc}} l_{\text{s}}}{\pi} \quad . \tag{17}$$

However, the dc input power is

$$P_{in}(dc) = V_{A0}l_{A0} = \frac{V_{cc}l_{s}}{\pi}$$
 (18)

Therefore, the theoretical collector efficiency approaches 100 percent as $V_c(\theta)$ approaches a square wave. The impedance conditions at the collector to common terminals (output) are necessarily

$$Z_{1} = \frac{V_{B1}}{I_{B1}} = \frac{8}{\pi} \frac{V_{CC}}{I_{S}}$$
 (19)

so that the fundamental load impedance is all real and

$$Z_{n} = \begin{cases} \frac{0}{I_{AN}} = 0 & \text{, neven} \\ \\ \frac{V_{BN}}{0} = \infty & \text{, nodd} \end{cases}$$
 (20)

Therefore, for 100 percent collector efficiency we must have a short circuit presented to the output terminals at the second harmonic frequency and alternating open and short circuits thereafter. Finally, the definition of $R_{\rm L}$ for the textbook Class B case is

$$R_{L} = \frac{2V_{cc}}{I_{s}} \quad . \tag{22}$$

Therefore,

$$Z_1 = R_1 = \frac{4}{\pi} R_L$$
 (23)

III. THE OPTIMUM POWER CLASS B TUNED POWER AMPLIFIER

For the optimum power, or overdriven case, both the dc input power and the collector waveforms are allowed to change. However, for a fair comparison of Class B, optimum efficiency Class B and the overdriven case, the peak values of $V_c(\theta)$ and $I_c(\theta)$ must not exceed V_{cc} and I_s , respectively. The waveforms for this mode of operation have been shown in Fig. 2. The coefficients of the Fourier expansion of $V_c(\theta)$ have already been derived in Eqs. 9 through 13 and are obviously a function of θ_1 or K (overdrive). The coefficients of the expansion of $I_c(\theta)$ that apply to this mode of operation have been derived in a similar fashion and are

$$1_{DC} = 1_{S} \left[\frac{(\pi - \pi\Theta_{1})}{2\pi} + \frac{K}{\pi} - \frac{K \cos\Theta_{1}}{\pi} \right]$$
 (24)

$$I_{AN} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{n odd} \\ f(K, \theta_1) & \text{n even} \end{cases}$$
 (25)

$$I_{B1} = \frac{I_s}{2} \left[\frac{2K\Theta_1}{\pi} - \frac{K \sin 2\Theta_1}{\pi} + \frac{4 \cos \Theta_1}{\pi} \right]$$
 (26)

$$I_{BN}(\text{even n}) = 0 \tag{27}$$

$$I_{BN}(\text{odd } n) = \frac{1_{s}}{2} \left[\frac{2K \sin(\theta_{1} - n\theta_{1})}{\pi(1 - n)} - \frac{2K \sin(\theta_{1} + n\theta_{1})}{\pi(1 + n)} + \frac{4 \cos n\theta_{1}}{n\pi} \right]$$
(28)

The function $f(K, \Theta_1)$ can be evaluated but is not needed for this analysis. The expression for rf output power at the fundamental frequency as a function of Θ_1 is therefore

$$P_{out}(rf) = \frac{V_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{l_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{V_{cc}l_{s}}{4\pi^{2}} \left[2K\Theta_{1} - K\sin 2\Theta_{1} + 4\cos\Theta_{1}\right]^{2} . \tag{29}$$

The dc input power is also a function of $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{4}$ so that

$$P_{in}(dc) = V_{A0}I_{A0} = \frac{V_{cc}I_{s}}{\pi} \left[\frac{(\pi - 2\Theta_{1})}{2} + K - K \cos \Theta_{1} \right]$$
 (30)

and the out-of-band impedances are simply

$$Z_{n} = \frac{V_{Bn}}{I_{Bn}} = \frac{2V_{cc}}{I_{s}} = R_{L}$$
(31)

$$Z_n = 0$$
 , even n . (32)

Since a resistive load \mathbf{R}_{L} must be presented to the device at the even harmonic frequencies, power will be dissipated at these frequencies so that

$$P_{\text{out}}(\text{odd } n) = \frac{V_{\text{cc}} l_{\text{s}}}{2} \left[\frac{K \sin (\Theta - n\Theta)}{(1-n)} - \frac{K \sin (\Theta + n\Theta)}{(1-n)} + \frac{2 \cos n\Theta}{n\pi} \right]^2 . \tag{33}$$

Although the output power obviously continues to increase with increasing K, the collector efficiency does not. Therefore, the "optimum output power" is defined as that power which corresponds to maximum collector efficiency. As mentioned before, that power is 1.47 times the text-book Class B value and occurs when $K = 5.2 \, db$, corresponding to a collector efficiency of 88 percent. Also, if the power gain G_0 of any device is defined as the gain occurring when the device is

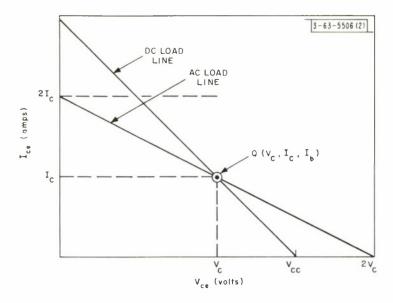


Fig. 4(o). Closs A dc ond ac load line and quiescent aperating point.

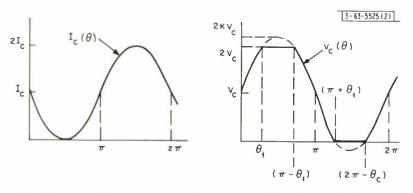


Fig. 4(b). Class A collector current and voltage wavefarms for aptimal loading only.

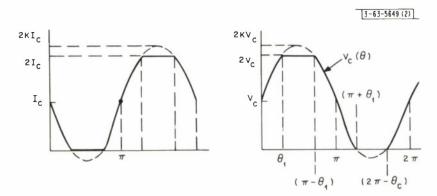


Fig. 5. Optimum efficiency and optimum pawer Class A collector current and valtage wavefarms.

operated according to textbook Class B considerations with an output power P_0 , then the new effective gain G_{eff} in the overdriven case is

$$G_{eff} = \frac{P_{out}}{K^2 \frac{P_o}{G_o}} = \frac{4G_o}{K^2 \pi} \left[\frac{2K\Theta_1}{\pi} - \frac{K \sin 2\Theta_1}{\pi} + \frac{4 \cos \Theta_1}{\pi} \right]^2 . \tag{34}$$

Hence a theoretical insensitivity of rf output power of 0.5 db for a change in input drive power of 5.2 db is possible per stage. A computer program was written to solve Eqs. 29, 30, 33, and 34 for values of K ranging from 0 to 20 db (power) in 0.1 db steps. The results are discussed in Sec. V.

IV. MODIFIED CLASS A OPERATION

If the same technique is applied to a tuned Class A amplifier with the stipulation that the quiescent operating point must not change from the values determined by "textbook" Class A definitions, then an improvement in output power is possible. Since the dc input power is fixed, the optimum power case is identically equal to the optimum efficiency case. According to the waveform analysis already completed, if the drive power to a Class A amplifier is fixed and only the load impedance presented to the output terminals (collector to common) is appropriately selected so that $V_c(\theta)$ is allowed to approach a square wave symmetrical about V_c [Figs. 4(a) and (b)], then it is easily shown that the improvement in output power from the textbook value of $V_c I_c/2$ is

$$P_{out}(rf) = \frac{I_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{V_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} = V_{c}I_{c} (\frac{2}{\pi})$$
 (35)

if

$$Z(1) = \frac{V_{B1}}{I_{B1}} = \frac{V_{C}}{I_{C}} \left(\frac{4}{\pi}\right) \tag{36}$$

and

$$Z_{n} = \infty$$
 , nodd . (37)

For the more interesting case (Fig. 5) where the rf drive level is also allowed to vary (the over-driven case) we have already performed the analysis necessary to write the design equations.

$$P_{out}(rf) = \frac{I_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} \frac{V_{B1}}{\sqrt{2}} = \frac{V_{c}I_{c}}{2} \left[\frac{2K\Theta}{\pi} - \frac{K\sin 2\Theta}{\pi} + \frac{4\cos \Theta}{\pi} \right]^{2}$$
(38)

if

$$Z_{1} = \frac{V_{B1}}{I_{B1}} = R_{L} = \frac{V_{c}}{I_{c}}$$
 (39)

and

$$Z_n = R_L$$
 , nodd . (40)

It should be noticed that, unlike the overdriven Class B case, here both the output power and collector efficiency continue to increase with overdrive (K) so that in the limit as

^{*}T.S. Gray, Applied Electronics (Wiley, New York, 1957), p. 403.

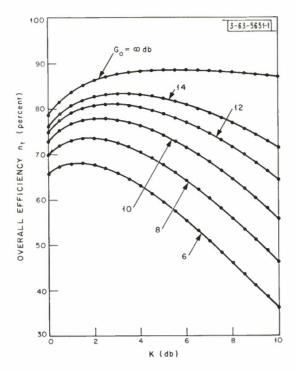


Fig. 6. Overdriven Class B aperation. Overall efficiency versus K for different values of ${\sf G}_{\sf o}$.

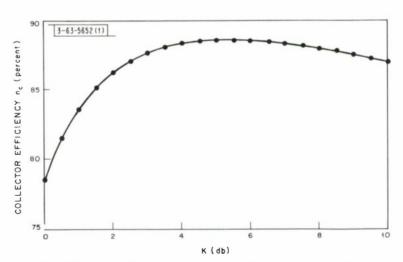


Fig. 7. Overdriven Class B operation. Collectar efficiency versus K.

$$K \rightarrow \infty$$
, $\Theta_4 \rightarrow 0$

$$P_{out}(rf) = \frac{V_c l_c}{2} \left[\frac{2}{\pi} - \frac{2}{\pi} + \frac{4}{\pi} \right]^2 = V_c I_c \left(\frac{8}{\pi^2} \right) . \tag{41}$$

What is of interest, then, is where the overall efficiency of any stage is maximum for a given G_o . Here G_o is defined as that value of power gain that occurs when the stage is operated according to textbook Class A considerations. A computer program was written to solve for $P_{out}(rf)$, $P_{out}(n)$, G_{eff} , collector efficiency (n_c) and overall stage efficiency (n_t) for values of K ranging from 0 to 20 db in 0.1 db steps. These results are discussed in Sec. V.

V. COMPUTED DATA AND DESIGN PROCEDURE

To best explain the design procedure and computed curves of various amplifier stage characteristics for different values of K (Figs. 6 through 12), a typical transmitter design goal is specified.

rf output power =
$$P_{out}(rf) = 10$$
 watts
rf input power = $P_{in}(rf) = -10$ dbm
output frequency = 250 Mcps

Many devices are available which are capable of delivering 10 watts at 250 Mcps and a typical value for G_{O} at this level is 8 db. K can now be determined for the overdriven Class B case from Fig. 6.

$$G_o = 8 \text{ db}$$
 $n_t = 73.6 \text{ percent}$
 $K = 1.8 \text{ db}$

From Fig. 7

$$P_{out}(rf) = n_c [P_{in}(dc)]$$

and

$$P_{in}(dc) = 10 \text{ watts}/0.85 = 11.65 \text{ watts}$$
.

From Fig. 8

$$G_{off} = 7.14 \, db$$
 , $K = 1.8 \, db$

If we use this procedure down to a low rf drive level (say, 100 mw) where there is insufficient drive power for Class B operation, the overall dc to rf conversion efficiency so far will be approximately 70 percent. The rf input/output and efficiency characteristics for the power amplifier section of the transmitter can be calculated by using Figs. 6 through 9. The power dissipated at the third, fifth and seventh harmonic frequencies can be read directly from Fig. 13.

The curves shown in Figs. 8, 10, 11 and 12 can be used in a similar way to design an over-driven Class A preamplifier section. A typical value for G_0 at these levels is 11 db.

VI. EXPERIMENTAL VERIFICATION OF THEORY

A power amplifier capable of delivering 46 watts at approximately 250 Mcps into a 50-ohm load was designed, constructed and tested for the space environment, according to the theory

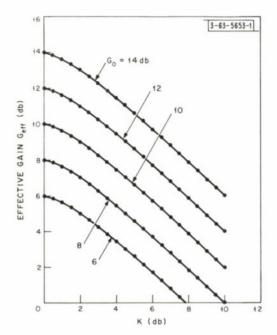


Fig. 8. Overdriven Closs A or Closs B operation. Effective goin versus K for different values of $G_{\rm o}$.

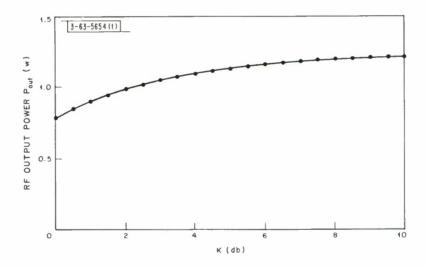


Fig. 9. Overdriven Closs B operation. Output power versus K.

80 3-63-5655-1 G_o = ∞ db
70 14 12
80 30 0 20 0 2 4 6 8 10
K (db)

Fig. 10. Overdriven Class A operation. Overall efficiency versus K for different values of $G_{\rm o}$.

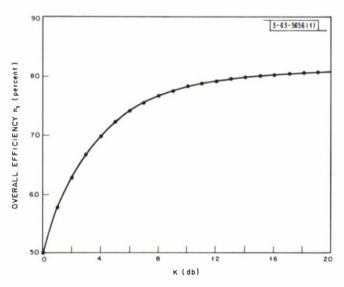


Fig. 11. Overdriven Class A operation. Overall efficiency versus K.

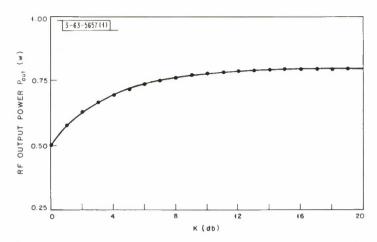


Fig. 12. Overdriven Class A aperation. Output power versus K.

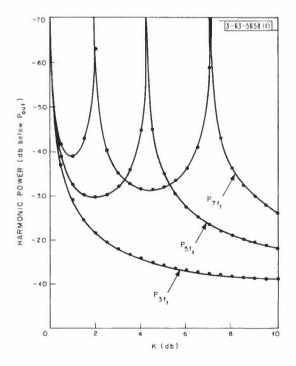


Fig. 13. Overdriven Class A or Class B operation. Harmonic autput power versus K.

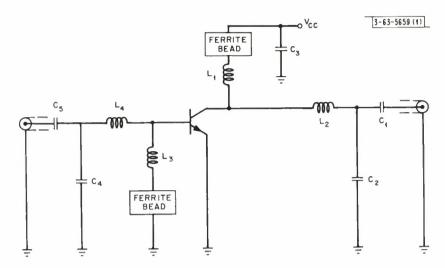


Fig. 14. Output stage amplifier schematic diagram.

developed. Four 11.50-watt power amplifiers were paralleled in the output stage using 3-db hybrids to develop this power reliably with commercially available devices. At center frequency the air-line hybrids have an insertion loss beyond 3 db of approximately 0.07 db.

An output stage amplifier schematic diagram is shown in Fig. 14. Since the input impedance is very low (typically 0.7 + j3) compared to the effective value of the collector to base capacity C_{ob} , C_{ob} is effectively from collector to ground. Therefore, at the operating frequency, C_{ob} cannot be neglected and is by design a component of the output matching network. The effective value of C_{ob} is approximately twice the minimum value. At the second harmonic, the design equations call for a short circuit from collector to ground. However, at this frequency $X_{C_{ob}}$ is essentially an rf short circuit, so that an external short need not be added. For this design, the higher order impedance terms were neglected. A comparison of the theoretical and measured performance of the amplifier is given in Fig. 15 and a photograph of the setup in Fig. 16.

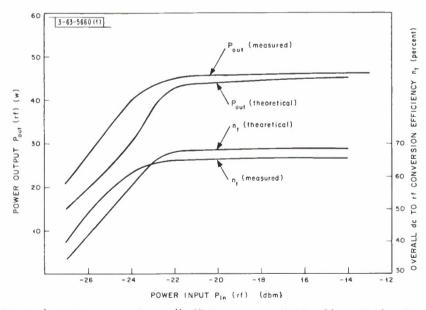


Fig. 15. Fundomental autput power and overall efficiency versus rf drive (theoretical and measured curves).

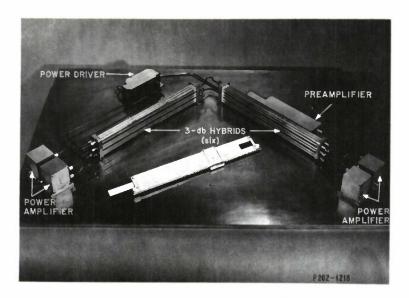


Fig. 16. 46-watt, 250-Mcps amplifier and preamplifier.

VII. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

An improvement in both efficiency and output power beyond the values described by textbook definitions can be realized by simply controlling the in and out of band load impedances presented to a device originally biased Class A or Class B. The effect on output power of variations of rf drive level with time, temperature, aging and radiation damage can be significantly reduced by controlling the harmonically related load impedances and overdriving. Finally, the theory has been verified by the construction and testing of a 46-watt, 250-Meps amplifier which exhibited an insensitivity of output power to rf drive level within 1.2 db of the calculated theoretical value and an overall de to rf conversion efficiency within 3 percent of the theoretical value.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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APPENDIX

COMPUTER PROGRAM AND CALCULATED DESIGN DATA

TABLE A-I COMPUTER PROGRAM, CLASS B OVERDRIVEN	C OPTIMUM EFFICIENCY DESIGN DATA FOR A SYMMETRICALLY OVERORIVEN C POWER AMPLIFIER, CLASS'B' OPERATION, SINGLE STAGE. C THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN THIS PROGRAM C PIN(MK)=D.C. INPUT POWER TO THE DEVICE (WATTS). C PO(MK)=POWER DISSIPATED BY THE DEVICE (WATTS). C POUT(MK)=R.F. OUTPUT POWER (WATTS). AT THE FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCY. C EFFC(MK)=COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY ((). C EFFC(MK)=COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY ((). C EFFC(MK)=COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY ((). C C THEIT INCREASE IN INPUT POWER (DB). C C THEIT TIME(RAD) TO FIRST SATURATE C GO-AMPLIFIER STAGE POWER GAIN((),CLASSICAL CLASS 'B' OPERATION. C GIMM,NGO)=FFFECTIVE GAIN ((),CLASSICAL CLASS 'B' OPERATION. C GIMM,NGO)=FFFECTIVE GAIN ((),CLASSICAL CLASS 'B' OPERATION.	v		V K=10.**S THETA=ARSIN(1./K) 1 PO(PK)=K**2.*SIN(2.*THFTA)/4.*K 1 L**2.*THETA/2K*COS(THETA) 2 PIN(PK)=(3.141553-2.*THETA)/2.*K 1 - K*COS(THETA) 2 OULLY MAN,-10.**THETA/2.143502_F*CTN(2.*THETA)/2.143502	8
			I SN 0004 I SN 0006 I SN 0007 I SN 0008	Harris P. Said S.	ISN 0018 ISN 0019 ISN 0020 ISN 0021 ISN 0022

TABLE A-1 (Continued) Z = 4.*6C*PCUI(MK)/(3.141593*K**2.)				120	140			300	IN=3,11,2) 200 FORMAT(************************************	2*EFFC(MK)*,5X,*PD(MK)*,3X,*HARMCNIC CONTENT(OB BELOW PCUT) VS. HAR 3MONIC NUMBER(N)*//1X,57X,*N=3*,5X,*N=5*,5X,*N=7*,5X,*N=9*,5X,*N=11	(//.4	201		301	JOE COVINS VERTECTIVE GAIN (C) VS R TUR DIFFERENT VALUES	25X, 61, 5X, 17, 5X, 81, 5X, 91, 4X, 110, 4X, 112, 4X,	34X, 14*,4X, 15*,4X*,16*,4X,*17*,4X,*18*,4X,*19*,4X,*20*//	203	11X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,	2	W.	202 UBITE (4 2061T (WY) (CEST (WY NCD) NCD=2 20 1)	202	 25X,*6*,5X,*7*,5X,*8*,5X,*9*,4X,*11*,4X,*11*,4X,*12*,4X,*13*	34x, 14*, 4x, 15*, 4x, 16*, 4x, 17*, 4x, 18*, 4x, 19*, 4x, 20*//	205	11X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,1X,F5.2,	7	
4200	0025	0027	0028	0029	0030	0031	0032	0033	1 SN 0034			0035		ISN 0038	0039			I SN 0040				TSN 0042				ISN 0045			15N 0047

00000000000000000000000000000000000000	1.0000 1.0000 1.0104 1.0290 1.0240 1.0540 1.0540 1.0540 1.0540 1.0540 1.0539 1.0539 1.0534 1.171 1.1234 1.1171 1.1235 1.1582 1.1582 1.1582 1.1582 1.1582	0.4854 0.8013 0.8013 0.8157 0.8157 0.8537 0.8537 0.9163 0.9163 0.9163 0.9255 0.9757 0.9757 0.9894 0.9894 0.9894 0.9864 1.0032 1.0032	### ##################################	0.1958 0.1958 0.1958 0.1958 0.1958 0.1919 0.1752 0.1752 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665 0.1665	D(MK) HARMONIC CONTENT(DB N=3) 2146 22091 20091 20093 48.C 4	L 29.2 - 29.2 - 29.2 - 29.5 -		- Z	HARMONIC -59.1 -52.9 -55.0 -55
000000 000000	179 179 189 194 199	022	0064601	0.1385 0.1365 0.1346 0.1327 0.1208	-19.4 -19.0 -18.7 -18.1	-29.8 -30.1 -30.4 -30.8 -31.2		-38.7 -38.9 -39.2 -40.4	-55.7 -51.0 -48.1 -44.4 -43.1

ontinued) !{STICS (Continued)	N=3 N=5 N=7 N=9 N=11 N=3 N=5 N=7 N=9 N=11 -17.0 -33.6 -37.0 -45.1 -40.8 -16.8 -34.4 -37.6 -47.7 -40.7 -16.8 -34.4 -31.9 -55.0 -39.7 -16.1 -37.8 -31.7 -67.5 -39.6 -15.7 -41.4 -31.5 -60.3 -39.6 -15.7 -41.4 -31.5 -60.3 -39.6 -15.8 -44.2 -31.1 -48.5 -39.7 -15.8 -44.2 -31.1 -48.5 -39.6 -15.7 -41.4 -31.5 -60.3 -39.6 -15.7 -41.4 -31.0 -43.7 -40.6 -15.8 -31.0 -43.7 -44.7 -14.8 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.9 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.1 -35.8 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -14.3 -37.3 -31.2 -37.0 -46.2 -13.6 -31.5 -32.1 -34.8 -51.8 -13.6 -31.5 -32.3 -34.5 -65.8 -13.4 -30.7 -32.7 -34.1 -56.8 -13.4 -30.0 -33.8 -51.8
TABLE A-II (Continued) (a) OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	K(DB) PIN(MK) POUT(MK) EFFC(MK) FD(MK) HARM 3.3 1.2131 1.0669 87.5440 0.1221 3.4 1.2176 1.0718 88.0220 0.1221 3.5 1.2251 1.0766 88.0241 0.1126 3.6 1.2256 1.0766 88.0274 0.1126 3.7 1.2350 1.0853 88.2784 0.1172 4.0 1.2350 1.0968 88.3775 0.1166 4.1 1.2433 1.0988 88.3775 0.1164 4.2 1.2514 1.1079 88.4583 0.1168 4.3 1.2553 1.1109 88.4583 0.1068 4.4 1.2553 1.1147 88.5228 0.1068 4.5 1.2553 1.1147 88.5495 0.1069 4.5 1.2668 1.1221 88.5495 0.1069 4.5 1.2705 1.1291 88.6520 0.1027 4.9 1.2742 1.1291 88.6520 0.1037 4.9 1.2742 1.1291 88.6520 0.1037 4.9 1.2742 1.1357 88.6520 0.00963 5.0 1.2849 1.1451 88.6449 0.096

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· / • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	2.20 2.14 2.07 2.00 1.93 1.86	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2		. v. v. v. 4 4 4 4	5.20 6.00 6.00 5.93 5.72 5.73	7.22 7.20 7.07 7.00 6.93 6.93 6.72	8 8 8 2 2 0 8 8 8 2 2 0 1 4 4 5 2 2 0 1 4 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5 4 5	88.88 8.72 8.72 8.72	NAME OF STREET	11.20 11.14 11.00 11.00 110.93 10.86 10.75	12.20 12.14 12.07 12.07 11.93 11.86 11.79	13.20 13.20 13.07 13.00 12.93 12.72	14.27 14.14 14.07 114.00 113.93 13.86 13.76	15.27 15.20 15.07 15.00 14.93 14.86 14.72	16.27 16.20 16.07 16.00 15.93 15.86 15.72	17.27 17.20 17.14 17.00 17.00 116.93 16.93 16.72	18.27 18.20 18.07 18.00 11.93 17.79 17.79	19.27 19.14 19.00 19.00 19.88 18.86 18.79
20 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	1.57 1.34 1.134 1.119 1.119 1.039 0.087			14444444444		00000000000000000000000000000000000000	7.57 7.57 7.50 7.24 7.11 7.11 6.65 6.67	88.34.2 47.24.8 88.119 88.119 7.7.77	14850110 444	000000000000	7 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	12.57 12.57 12.57 12.53 12.23 11.20 11.95 11.95	13.57 13.57 13.54 13.27 13.19 13.03 12.95 12.79	Marie Constitution Participation and Constitution of the Constitut	15.57 15.57 15.57 15.19 15.11 15.03 14.79		17.57 17.57 17.50 17.19 17.11 17.03 16.95 16.79 16.79	

TABLE A-II (Continued) GAIN VERSUS K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES OF G _o (Continued)	11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	8.62 9.62 10.62 11.62 12.62 13.62 14.62 15.62 16.62 17.62 17.62 8.54 9.54 10.54 11.54 12.54 13.54 14.54 15.55 16.54 15.54 16.54 17.54 8.54 10.54 11.54 12.54 13.54 14.56 15.62 16.54 17.54 8.37 9.37 10.37 11.37 12.37 13.37 14.37 15.37 16.37 17.51 8.29 9.29 10.29 11.29 12.29 13.29 14.29 15.29 16.21 17.21 8.12 9.12 10.12 11.12 11.21 13.21 14.21 15.21 16.21 17.21 8.12 9.12 10.21 11.21 12.12 13.21 14.21 15.21 16.21 17.21 8.12 9.12 10.21 11.21 12.12 13.21 14.21 15.12 16.12 17.12 8.04 9.04 10.04 11.04 12.04 13.04 14.04 15.04 16.04 17.04 17.05 8.95 9.95 10.95 11.95 12.95 13.95 14.86 15.86 16.86 17.88 8.78 9.78 10.78 11.78 12.84 13.78 14.78 15.78 16.79 17.07 17.07 8.07 9.09 10.69 11.69 12.69 13.69 14.69 15.69 16.69 17.07 11.07 11.25 11.35 11.45 15.51 16.51 17.34 8.34 9.34 10.34 11.34 12.34 13.34 14.51 15.31 16.31 17.35 8.25 9.25 10.25 11.25 12.35 14.25 15.35 16.35 17.07 8.07 9.08 10.01 11.01 12.16 13.16 14.01 15.16 15.16 15.16 15.16 15.16 15.17 17.07 8.07 9.09 10.01 11.01 12.10 13.07 14.07 15.07 16.07 17.07 8.07 9.09 10.01 11.01 12.01 13.07 14.07 15.07 16.07 16.07 16.08 7.08 8.08 8.08 9.09 10.09 11.09 11.09 12.09 13.09 13.09 14.09 15.09
G _o (Continued)	14 1	111 201 111 111 111 111 111 111
rfinued) :RENT VALUES OF	_	8 6 9 9 5 6 9 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9
TABLE A-II (Continued)	01 6 8	5.52 5.53 5.53
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(b) EF	4 5	0.62 1.62 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.64 2.64 2
	GOLDRI EQUALS 3	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
	K(08)	www.4444444444444444444444444444444444

K(DB)	GO(DB) EQUALS	E -	4	u, ,	9	7	œ	6	10	11	12	13	1.4	15	91	11	18	19	20
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0.1		56.70	NU	63		•	200				75.5		76.8	-	77.7	78	78.	78	78.
0.3		57.14	60.78		66.	69.26	- 1	73.05	74-47	75.65	76-61	77.39	78.03	78.53	78.94	79.27	79.53	79.17	79.93
0.4		57.28	CT	64	67.		71.6	73.4	74.90	-		0		79.0	79.	79.	80.0	80	80
0.5		a		64.	67.	69	72		75.27	76.	55		78.9	79.	79.	80.	*08		HEST
	Manager Control of State Association of the St	n a	61.73	64		70.32	72.53	74-38	75.92	77.19	78.23	79.07	79.38	26.67	80.36	80. 70	80	81.21	8 8
0.8			61.36	64	67.8	70.	72.7	74.63	76.20	77.4	. 5	79.41	80.11	0	81.		81.7	0 00	82.
0		*	C	64.	67.	70.	72.9	74.85	-	77.	78.84	79.72	80.43	81.0	81.	œ	82.	82.	82.
1.0		*	3	64.	68.0		73.	75.04		78.0	79.11	80.01		00	81.			82.	82.
1:1			w.	64.	9	70.8	200		2	78.	79.35	80.27		00 0	82.0		82.	83.	00
1.3	MENTAL STATES OF THE STATES OF THE STATES	57.14	61.23	64.62	68-16	71.02	73.44	75.49	77.20	78.44	79.78	80.51	81.26	81.87	82	82.16	83.07	83.32	83.5
1.4		_	-	64	68		73.5	75.60		78.	79.97	80.93	8	82.3	82.	83	83.6		84.
1.5	The state of the s	86	61.03	64.			73.		,		80.13	81.12		80	83.0		83.8	84.1	84.
1.6		6	0	64.	9	71.	73.6	75.76	7	0	80.28	81.29	82.	796	83.	83.	11.73	84.	*
1.,		56.51	60.76	64.	68.05	::	73.6	75.82		79.1	80.42	81.44		82.9	83.			84.	84.
100	and designation of a first of the second sec	10	40.42	44	67.8	70.07	73 63	75 88	77 77	70.25	80 64	81 70	82 54	83 24	000		64.43	04.03	06 16
2.0		5.87	- 0	64	67.7	70.	9	75.89		79.4	80.73	81.81	0 00	83.4		84.43		8 2	85.3
2.1		59.63	0	64.	67.6		73.5	75.89				16.13	82	00	84.		84.9	85	85.5
2.2		38	59.85	63.	67.			75.87		79.51		81.99		00	84.		B - 3		85.
2.3		7.	10	63.	67.	70.	73.4	75.84		19.54	80.93	82.06	82.	ဆ	84.		50 od	w	a
5.4	Control of the Contro	.84	56.35	63	67.	10.		75.79		S.	80.97	82.13		00	84.	136			80
2.5		4.55	60.69	63	67.	70.		75.74	77.82	5	81.00	82.18	83.	83.9	84.	85.06	85.4	85.	86.
5.6		4.26	58.83	63	66.	70.	73.16	75.67		19.5	81.02	82.22		83.9	64.		85.	æ	86.
2.7		.95	10	62.	9.99	70.	73.04	15.59			81.03	82.25		œ	84.			86.	86.27
2.8		3.63	2	62.	999	.69	72.92	15.50		79.51	81.02	82.27	83.		- 10	85.	85.7	86.09	III I
5.9		31	57.97	62.	99	69	72.78	15.40	77.	19.47	81.01	82.28	83.		84.84	85.38	8	- 4	86.46
3.0		1	5	62.	99	69	72.63	75.29		19.43	80.99	82.28	83.34			85.44	85.89	86.25	86.54
3.1		71	57.35	61.	65.	66.3	72.47	75.16	77.		80.96	82.28	0	84.22	84.93		ø.	86.	œ
3.2		8	0	61.	65.	69	72.30	15.03	77.		80.93	2	83.	æ	4	œ	80	œ	œ
3.3	CANADA STANDARD STANDARD	35	56.70	61.17	65.2	68.8		74.89		79.23		2			84.99		86.0	80	00
		1.56	56.36	١٠	64.	. 6		14.14		19.15		82.21	83.3	84	85.		86.1		86.
3.5		51.18	26.01	60.55	64.71	68.45	71.74	74.58	77.01	79.06	80.76	82.17	83.32	84.26	85.02	85.64	86-13	86.52	86.84
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		• 3,000
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		TO CHAP ON CHAPCHO PROJEC
nued)	15	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
G _o (Continued)	14	83.26 83.18 83.11 83.10 83.07 83.07 82.93 82.93 82.39 82.39 82.39 82.39 82.39 82.39 82.39 82.39 81.39
		82.07 81.94 81.94 81.94 81.79 81.61 81.61 81.60
8	13	
VALUE	12	800. 800. 800. 800. 800. 800. 800. 800.
A-II (Continued) K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES	_	78.85 78.45 78.45 78.45 78.45 78.45 77.85 77.15 77.15 76.40 76.40 77.75 76.40 77.75 77.75 77.75 77.75 77.75 77.75 77.75 77.75
ontinu	-	464400440404040404040404040404040404040
-I (C	10	
	6	744. 734. 733. 772. 770. 770. 770. 770. 770. 770. 770
TAI Y VERSI	€	71. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39. 39
TABLE EFFICIENCY VERSUS	_	667.094 667.094 667.0133 667.0141 667.0141 667.0141 667.0141 677.0
		560122215621786317863178631786317863178631786317863
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0 0	r.	
	4	50.00
	m	50.42 448.82 448.81 447.57
	LS	
	FOUA	
	GO (DR) EQUALS	
	9	
	K(08)	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

TABLE A-III COMPUTER PROGRAM, CLASS A OVERDRIVEN	OPTIMUM EFFICIENCY CESIGN DATA FOR A SYMMETRICALLY OVERDRIVEN POWER AMPLIFIER, CLASS'A' OPERATION, SINGLE STAGE. THE FOLLCWING IS A LIST OF SYMBOLS USED IN THIS PROGRAM PIN(MK) = D.C. INPUT POWER TO THE DEVICE (I WATT.CONSTANT). PO(MK) = PCWER DISSIPATED BY THE DEVICE (WATTS). PO(MK) = PCOLLECTOR EFFICIENCY (1). EFFC(MK) = COLLECTOR EFFICIENCY (1). EFFT(MK,NGO) = OVERALL AMPLIFIER EFFICIENCY (1). THETA = IIME(RAD) TO FIRST SATURATE GO = AMPLIFIER STAGE POWER GAIN(1).CLASSICAL CLASS 'A' OPERATION. G(MK,NG) = EFFECTIVE GAIN (F STAGE. PN(MK,MN) = HARMONIC OUTPUT POWER (WATTS).	**************************************	REAL K REAL N DO 14C MK=2C,210,1 DO 14C MK/2C,-1.) T (MK)=G(MK)*C. S=G(MK)*I.	K IN C.1 DB STEPS(PCWFR). THETA=ARSIN(1./K) THETA=ARSIN(1./K) PD(MK)=(2.*THETA)3.141593-K**2.*THETA/3.141593 PIN(MK)=1. POUT(MK)=(2.*K*THETA)3.141593-K*SIN(2.*THETA)/3.141593 1+4.*COS(THFTA)/3.141593)**2./2.	FFFC(MK)=POUT(MK)/PIN(MK)*10C. DO 11C MN=3.11.2 N=MN PN(MK,MN)=(2.*K*SIN(THFTA-N*THETA)/(1N)-2.*K*SIN(THETA*N*THETA);	1(1.*N)*4.*CCS(N#IHFIA)/N)**Z/(3.141595*Z*Z*Z*Z*) PO(MK,MN)=(2.*K*THETA/3.141593-K*SIN(2.*THETA)/3.141593 1+4.*COS(THETA)/3.141593)**Z./Z. FOR THE CLASS'A' PROGRAM, PG # PCUT ARE IDENTICAL. RATIO(MK,MN)=-10.*ALOGIO(ABS(PO(MK,MN)/PN(MK,MN))) DO 12C NGG=3.20
		420000000000000000000000000000000000000	I SN 0003 I SN 0004 I SN 0005 I SN 0006 I SN 0008 I SN 0008		I SN 0014 I SN 0015 I SN 0016	I SN 0018 C I SN 0019 I SN 0020

TABLE A-III (Continued)	R=NGO/IC. G0=10.**R C0=10.**R Z=4.*G0*PGUT(MK)/(Z.*K**2.) C6(M*,NGC)=10.**LGG10(2) C6(M*,NGC)=PGUT(MK)/(PIN(MK)+K**2.**3.141593/(4.*G0)) 1F(D1FF) 140.12C,12C 120 CONTINUE 140 CONTINUE	DG 16C MZ=1,1C,1 WRITE(6,201) DG 30C WK=20,210,1 1N=3,11,2) 200 GRMAT('1', 'CPTIMUM EFFICIENCY DESIGN DATA FOR AN OVERORIVEN 1DQWER AMPLIFIER'//1X, 'K(DB)', 3X,'PIN(MK)', 3X,'POUT(MK)', 3X, 2 ** EFFC(MK)', 5X,'PD(MK)', 3X,'PHARMCNIC CONTENT(DB BELOW POUT) VS. HAR 3MONIC NUMBER(N)'//1X,57X,"N=3",5X,"N=5",5X,"N=7',5X,"N=9",5X,"N=11 4,1/) 2C1 FORMAT(11x,F5,1,3X,F7,4,2X,F8,4,3X,F8,4,6X,F6,1,2X,F6,1	<pre>1F6.1.2X.F6.1.2X.F6.1) WRITE(6.2C2) DD 301 Mr.2C(21G.1) 301 MRITE(6.2C2) 202 FGRMAT(11.1X.FEFECTIVE GAIN (6) VS K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES 202 FGRMAT(11.1X.FEFECTIVE GAIN (6) VS K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES 25X.16.5X.17.5X.88.5X.99.4X.110.4X.111.4X.12.4X.139. 25X.16.4X.15.4X.15.4X.16.4X.17.4X.110.4X.111.4X.129.4X.7207//) 203 FGRMAT(1X.F5.1) BX.F5.2.1X.F5.2</pre>	MKITE(6.204) DO 302 MRTE(6.205)T(MK).(EFFT(MK.NGC).NGC=3.20.1) DO 302 MRTE(6.205)T(MK).(EFFT(MK.NGC).NGC=3.20.1) ZO4 FORMAT(11.1x, OVERALL EFFECTENCY VS K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES 10F G0.//1x, VK(DB)*.3x, G0(DB) EQUALS*.3X,*3*.5x,*4*.5f*. Z5X.*6*,5X,*7*,5X,*7**9*.4X,*10*,4X,*11*,4X,*12*,4X,*13*,* 34X,*14*,4X,*15*,4X,*16*,4X,*17*,4X,*18*,4X,*19*,4X,*20*//) Z05 FORMAT(1X,F5.1,18X,F5.2,1
		0032 0033 0034 0035		0042 0043 0044 0046 0047 0046
	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	I SN	NSI SI S	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N

		OPTIMUM EI	iable a-iv Optimum efficiency design data for an overdriven class a power amplifier	IGN DATA F	TABLE A-IV FOR AN OVERD	RIVEN CL	SS A PO	VER AMPLIF	ER	
				(a) OUTPUT	OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS	TICS				
K(DB)	PINCAK	POUT (MK)	EFFC(MK)	PD(MK)	HARMONIC CONTENTIOB BELOW POUT) VS.	ONTENTIO	B BELOW	POUT) VS.	HARMONIC	NUMBER (N)
					N=3	N=5	N=7	6=N	N=111	
0.0	1.0000	0.5000	20.0000	0.5000	-162.6	-186.1	-166.7	-195.6	-125.0	
0.1	1.0000	0.5101		0.4898	9	57	5			
0.2	1.0000	0.5193	51.5270	C.4807	-48.0	-48.7	-49.7	-51.1	-52.9 /	
0.3	1.0000	0.5278	52.7784	0.4721	-42.9	-43.9	-45.5	-47.7	-50.7	
	1 0000	0.5358	53.5827	0.4640	-39.4	-40.7	-42.8	-45.9	-50.5	
9.0	1.0000	0.5508		0.4488	-36-5	136.4	141.1	145.2	-51.4	
0.7	1.0000	0.5578	55.7800	0.4416	1-32-7	-35.1	-39.1	7.64	1.66-4	
8.0	1.0000	0.5645	56.4539	0.4347	31	-33.9	-38.6	-47.4	-64.1	
6.0	1.0000	0.5710	57.1028	0.4280	-29.9	-32.9	-38.5	8.64-	-54.6	
1.0	1.0000	0.5773	7.	0.4215	-28.7	-32.1	-38.5	-54.0	-50.3	
-	1.0000	0.5833	Ø	0.4151	-27.6	-31.5	-38.8	-64.5	T-47-7	
• 2	1.0000	0.5892	0	0.4090	-26.7	-30.9	-39.3	-61.1	-46.1	
	1.0000	0.5948	59.4831	0.4030	-25.8	-30.5	0.04-	-52.4	-45.0	
5.1	00000	6003	60.0308	0.3971	-25.0	-30.1	-41.1	-48.2	-44.4	
Y-1	1.0000	0.0000	61.026.3	0.3914	-54-3	8.67-	45.4	-45.5	-44.5	
.7	1.0000	0.6158	61.5757	0.3804	-23.0	-29-4	-46.9	-42.1	-44.7	
8.	1.0000	0.6206	62.0604	0.3751	-22.5	-29.3	-51.0	-41.0	-45.5	
6.	1.0000	0.6253	62.5313	0.3698	-21.9	-29.2	9.55-	-40.1	-46.6	
2.0	1.0000	0.6299	62.5887	0.3647	-21.4	-29.5	-62.1	-36.5	-48.3	
2.1	1.0000	0.6343	63.4332	0.3597	-21.0	-29.5	-51.5	-39.1	-50.8	
2.2	0000.	0.6387	181	0.3548	-20.5	-29.3	6.94-	-38.8	-54.8	
	1.0000	0.6429	64.2856	0.3500	-20.1	-29.4	-43.9	-36.6	-63.1	
4.	1.0000	0.6469	64.6544	0.3453	-19.7	-29.6	-41.6	-38.6	9.99-	
2.5	1.0000	0.6509	65.0922	0.3407	-19.4	-29.8	-39.9	-38.7	-55.7	
2.6	1.0000	0.6548	65.4792	0.3361	-19.0	-30.1	-38.5	-38.9	-51.0	
1.7	1.0000	0.6586	0968-69	0.3317		-30.4	-37.3	-39.2	-48.1	
0 0	0000	7799*0	1222.00	0.3273	+:21-	-30.8	-36.3	-34.7	-46.0	
6.7	1.0000	0.6658	66.5769	0.3230	1.8.1	-31.2	-35.5	4.04-	7.44-	
3.0	1.0000	0.0693	66.9278	0.3187	-17.8	-31.7	-34.7	-41.2	-43.1	
		1/14-11	61.2665	23 60	-11-5	-42	72-	-62	-42-1	

		NUMBERIN																					
		HARMONIC N=11	-40.8	0.04-	-39.6	-39.6	-39.7	-39.9	-40.2	9.04-	-41.1	-41.8	-42.6	-43.5	-44°7	-46.2	-48.2	-50.8	-54.7	-62.3	-69.5	-56.8	-51.8
		POUT) VS.	-45.1	-50.2	-67.5	-609-	-52.6	-48.5	-45.8	-43.7	-42.1	7-04-	-34.6	-38.6	-37.7	-37.0	-36.4	-35.8	-35.3	-34.8	-34.5	-34.1	-33.8
:		BELOW N=7	-33.0	-32.3	-31.7	-31.5	-31.3	-31.1	-31.0	-31.0	-30.9	-30.9	-31.0	-31.0	-31.1	-31.2	-31.4	-31.6	-31.8	-32.1	-32.3	-32.7	-33.0
	Continued)	ONTENT (DB N=5	-33.6	-35.3	-37.8	-39.4	-41.4	-44.2	-48.3	-56.8	-60.1	-49.2	-44.5	-41.4	-39.2	-37.3	-35.8	-34.5	-33.4	-32.4	-31.5	-30.7	0.06-
TABLE A-IV (Continued)	OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	HARMONIC CONTENT(DB N÷3 N=5	-17.0	-16.5	-16.1	-15.9	-15.7	-15.5	-15.3	-15.2	-15.0	-14.8	-14.7	-14.5	-14.4	-14.3	-14.1	-14.0	-13.9	-13.8	-13.6	-13.5	
TABLE A-	OUTPUT CHAR	PDCMK	0.3065	0.2587	0.2911	0.2874	0.2837	0.2801	0.2766	0.2731	0.2697	0.2663	0.2630	0.2597	0.2565	0.2533	0.2502	0.2471	0.2441	0.2411	0.2381	0.2352	5
	(a)	EFFC (MK)	67.9182	68.5369	69.1248	69.4077	69.6835	69,9525	70.2147	70.4704	70.7198	1695-07	71.2004	71.4320	71.6578	71.8781	72.0931	72.3029	72.5076	72,7075	72.9024	73.0927	73.2783
		POUT (MK)	0.6792	0.6854	0.6912	0.6941	0.6968	0.6995	0.7021	0.7047	0.7072	9501.0	0.7120	0.7143	0.7166	0.7188	0.7209	0.7230	0.7251	0.7271	0.7290	0.7309	0.7328
		PIN(MK)	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
		K(08)	E 6	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4 - 2	4.3	4.4	4.5	9.4	4.7	4.8	6.4	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5

181 PIN(MK) POUT(MK) 1.0000 0.7346 1.0000 0.7364 1.0000 0.7364 1.0000 0.7414 1.0000 0.7414 1.0000 0.7416 1.0000 0.7416 1.0000 0.7416 1.0000 0.7416 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559 1.0000 0.7559	- 6458456500000000000000000000000000000000	7	PD(MK) 0-2295 0-2295 0-2239 0-2239 0-2112 0-2185 0-2183 0-2107 0-2082 0-2082 0-2082	N I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	CONTENT (DB N=5	BELLOW NET 1 3 5 5 0 4 0 5 6 1 1 3 5 5 0 1 2 3 5 6 5 7 5 6 5 7 5 6 5 6 5 6 5 6 6 5 6 6 6 6	POUT) VS. 133.6 133.6 137.9 132.8 132.8 132.8	N=11 N=11 N=11 148.7 148.7 148.6 149.6 141.9 141.9 141.9 140.0 140.0 140.0 140.0 140.0 140.0	NUMBER(N)
1.0000 1.0000	98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 98 9		0.2295 0.2299 0.2239 0.2212 0.2185 0.2183 0.2183 0.2087 0.2082 0.2087	* menerococococo	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	2 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Z mmmmcccccccc		
1.0000 1.0000	33 33 34 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		0.2295 0.2239 0.2239 0.2212 0.2155 0.2103 0.2082 0.2082 0.2082 0.2083	######################################	- 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25 - 25	2 4 4 0 5 4 5 7 5 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	NO N		
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	98 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64		0.2239 0.2239 0.2232 0.2185 0.2183 0.2183 0.2082 0.2082 0.2082 0.2082	2222222	128.00 12	24 25 2 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	WWW. V W W W V V		
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 200		0.2234 0.2155 0.2153 0.2103 0.2082 0.2082 0.2032 0.2032		1255-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	4 0 2 4 6 6 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	m m n n n n n n n		
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1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5		0.2159 0.2133 0.2107 0.2082 0.2057 0.2032 0.1983	12.	-26.5 -25.6 -25.6 -25.2 -24.8	36.	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		
1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000 1,0000	446 446 476 503 533 533 559		0.2133 0.2107 0.2082 0.2057 0.2032 0.1983	22222	-25°5 -25°5 -25°5 -24°5	37.	22222	7(000	
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	4.74 4.76 50.5 51.9 55.93		0.2082 0.2087 0.2037 0.2038 0.1983	2000	2222	000	3335	34.	
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 0.1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	491 505 519 533 546 559			12.	24.	30	32	37.	
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	505 519 533 556	4 5 5 5 6	\sim	12.	24.		32.		
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1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	559		-	71	23.	.95	33.	36	
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000			95	7	21	50	33	36	
1.0000 1.0000 1.0000 1.0000	571	75.7135	4 5	-12.1	-23.2	1-86-	-53.4	35.	
1.0000		75.8371	63	12.	22.	53.	33.	135.0	
1.0000		75.9576	186	1.	22.	4	34.	35.	
1.0000		76.0753	0.1846		-22.1	10	-34.4	34.	
0000		76.1903	0.1824		21	42.	-34.7		
00000		76.4625	180		21.	40	-35.1		
1.0000		76.5162	0.1780	-11.	-21.4	-39.2	-35.5		
1.0000		76-62-8	73		21.	34.	34.	•	
1.0000		76.7260	1		-20.8	100	7	34	
1.0000		76-8257			20.	34.	37.	34.	
1.0000		76.9231	167	-11.5	6	34.	8		
1.0000		77.0182	165	-11.4	0	-33.2	0		
1.0000 0.		77.1112	163	1.	0	3		4 .	
.0000	0	77.2019	161	1.	6	31.	1.	4.	
1.0000	6	77.2906	160		6	31.	2.	34	
1.0000	27 .	77-3772	20	-11.2	6	30.	3	5	
72 0 0000	0 -	77 54518	0.1562	= :	6		45.	35.	
72000001	7 10	77.6251	152	-11-1		2 0		30	
0000	~	-	150	-11-1	- ا	-28'-	156.00	136.0	

		NUMBER(N)																													
		HARMONIC	N=11	-36.4	-36.7	-37.6	-38.1	-38.7	-39.3	0.05-	-40.8	-41.7	-42.7	-43.9	-45.3	-47.1	-49.3	-52.3	-57.2	9.69-	-62.7	6.45-	-50.8	-48.0	-45.9	-44.2	-42.7	-41.5	-40.4	-39.4	-38.6
		POUT) VS.	6=N	-76.8	-58.7	-48.3	-45.7	-43.7	-45.0	-40.1	-39.4	-38.4	-37.4	-36.6	-35.8	-35.1	-34.4	-33.8	-33.3	-32.7	-32.2	-31.8	-31.3	-30.9	-30.5	-30.1	-29.8	-29.4	-29.1	-28.8	-28.5
		BELOW	N=7	-28.4	-28-1	-27.3	-27.0	-26.7	-26.4	-26.1	-25.8	-25.5	-25.3	-25.0	-24.8	-24.6	-24.3	-24.1	-23.9	-23.7	-23.5	-23.3	-23.2	-23.0	-22.8	-22.7	-22.5	+-22-	-22.2	-22.1	-21.9
	Continued)	CONTENT(DB	N= S	-18.8	-18.1	-18.5	-18.3	-18.2	-18.1	-18.0		-17.8		-17.6	-17.5	-17.4	-17.3	-17.2	-17.2	-17.1	-17.0	-16.9	-16.9	-16.8	-16.7	-16.6	-16.6	-16.5	-16.5	-16.4	-16.3
TABLE A-IV (Continued)	OUTPUT CHARACTERISTICS (Continued)	HARMONIC CE	N=3	9: T		-10.9	-10.9	-10.9	-10.8	-10.8	-10.8	-10.7	-10.7	-10.1	-10.7	-16.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.6	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.4	-10.4	-10.4	-10.4	-10.4	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3
TABLE A	OUTPUT CHA	PD (MK)		0.1490	0.1473	0.1438	0.1421	0.1405	0.1388	0.1372	0.1356	0.1340	0.1324	0.1309	0.1294	0.1279	0.1264	0.1249	0.1234	0.1220	0.1206	0.1192	0.1178	0.1164	0.1151	0.1137	0.1124	0.1111	3601.0	0.1086	0.1073
	(a)	EFFC(MK)		77.7809	77-9256	78,0014	78.C714	78.1400	78.2069	78.2721	78,3360	78.3585		78.5189	78.5771	78.6339	78.6894	78.7436	78.7566	78.8484	8	78.5483	78.9966	79.0425	79.0856	75.1347	79.1786	79.2217	79.2636	79.3046	75.3446
		POUT (MK)		0.7778	0.7793	0.7800	0.7807	0.7814	0.7821	0.7827	0.7834	0.7840	0.7846	0.7852	0.7858	0.7863	0.7869	0.7874	0.7880	0.7885	0.7890	0.7895	0.7900	0.7904	0.7909	0.7913	0.7918	0.7922	0.7926	CC.	0-7934
		PIN(MK)		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1 20000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
		K(08)		9.2	4.6	9.5	9.6	4.1	8.6	6.6	0.01	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	9.01	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0		11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	9.11	11.7	11.8	11.9	12.0

	10	80	66	0	93	06	82	78	73	89	22 62	15	45	39	33	27	14	07	00	63	98	22	.65	57	50	73	34	100	61	03	56	2	
	20	20.	19.	19.	19.	19.	19.	19.	-		19.6	ullæ	1	-	16.	19.	10	1	-	_		180	18	18.	18.50	and		9		18	4		286
	19	00.6	18.99		18.93	18.90	18.82	8.78	-	89.8	8 57	18.51	8.45	18,39	8.33	18.27	18-14	8.07	8.00	17.93	17.86	17.73	7.65	17.57	7.50	7.42	7.34	17.71	17.11	17.03	6.95	6.87	0.17
		00	66	96	- 1	06./1		00		_	79.7		fii	•			17-14	RI .		93	MARIE .	4.72	1111		16.50 1	10000 W	34				P1000	5.87	
	18	00 18	=		1/	eth.	aag		*	71		(den)				Meis	14 17	1	_	-	andii	ulle	-	_		MES	50000	## -		'-	103		61 6
	11	IIIIS⊩iè			16.9	16.90	16.82	16.7	16.7	16.68	16.57	16.5	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.1	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8	19.72	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.4	15.3	15.61	15.17	15.03	14.95	14.87	14.
	9	6.00	5.99		15.93	06.61	5.82	5.78	5.73	5.68	5.57	5.51	5.45		5.33	15.27	5.14	5.07	2.00	4.93	4.86	4.73	4.65	4.57	4.50	14.45	4.34	4.6	4.1.7	4.03	3.95	3.87	20.19
	1	1 00	1 66	96	m .	1 06.4	2 1	9	.73 1	4.68 1	4.57	51	.45 1	-		96380	14.14	-	1 00	-		12.72	4	1	_	42	46	#1	-	3.03 1	Casi	1 12	
	15	00 15.	-	-	-1	nhi		14	-	-1	n lin		-	_				q ·	-					-	_	W		11		'-	12		7
ပ°	14	14.0	13.99	13.96	13.93	12 86	refleren		-		13.57	SZMIN	-	_		13.27	Bu: 768		_	12.93	12.86	12.72	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.42	12.34	12 10	12.11	12.03	11.95	11.87	
	3	3.00		12.96	2.93	12.86	2.82	2.78	12.73	2.68	12-87	2.51	2.45	12.39	2.33	12.27	12.14	2.07	2.00	11.93	11.86	11.72	1.65	11.57	1.50	1.45	11-34	17.1	1.11	11.03	56.01	0.87	
/ALUE	-	. 00			me	3350		a	60	œ #	11.57		100	0		肿脂	11.14	ii.	00	63	10.86 1					10.45		MG.		-	1 56.6		
ENT	12	0 12.	=	=	3 11,	4 11 8	2 11.8	8 11,	3 11.7	- 10										10	2:	ubis	-			0303350		1		_	6	0	
nued) NFFER	=	11.0	10.99	10:9	10.9	10.9	10.82	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.14	10.0	10.0	6.6	9.6	9.72	9.6	9.5	9.50	4.6	9.34	7.0	9.1	9.03	8.95	8.87	140
TABLE A-IV (Continued) I VERSUS K FOR DIFFERENT VALUES OF	0	00.0	66.6	96.6	6.63	0.86	9.82	9.78	9.73	9.68	9.57	9.51	6.45	6.39	9.33	17.6	9.14	4.07	00.6	8.93	8.86	8.72		8.57	8.50	8.45	8.34	9 10	8-11	8.03	7.95	18.	
> \	- 1	00	66	96.	63		82	00	13	1	. 57			6		-27				66	讔	1.73	69					1			56.9	18	
TABLE A-I	6	0 9.	00	00 (00	Da	8	e	00	00	9 0	8	80	00	ယ (00 0	000			į													ı.
GAIN	6 0	8.0	4.99	7.96	6.7	7.8	7.82	7.7	7.73	10	1 39	7.51		7.39	7.3	7.27	7.14	7.07	7.00	6.93	6.86	6.72	9.9	6.57	6.50	6.4	6.34	7.0	6-11	6.0	5.95	9.6	20.17
TIVE	7	7.00		6.96	6.93	A. 8.4	6.82	6.78	6.13	6.68	6.57	6.51	6.45	6.39	6.33	4 30	6. 14	6.07		5.93	5.86	5.72	5.65	5.57	5.50	24.5	5.34	5 10	5.11	5.03	4.95	4.8	HIF
EFFECTIVE		00	66	00	0 0	00	.82	.78	.73	89	淵鑑	51	45	.39	33	27	5.14	10.	00	63	98	.72	59.	4.57			4.34	H	111		56	20	- 1
(9)	9				5 5		82 5.	5	5	5		5	2	39 5	1	2000			0	4		72 4	4			鼲		ill			0	1	
	2	5.0	4.9		4.9	4		4.7		 (a) 	4	4.5	4.4		4.3	2.4		4.07	0.	3.0	3.8		3.6		3.50	hi 🛊 🗵	3434	*			2.55		•
	4	4.00	6.	3.96	3.93	3 6 4	3.82	. 7	-	3.68	3.57	3.51		£.	3.33	3 20	3.14	3.07	3.00	2.93	2.86	2.72	2.65	5	2.50	2.47	2.34	2.10	2.11	2.03	1.95	1.79	1 71
		20	5.99	2.96	66	P.A	2.82	7.8	73	89	57	51	45	39	33	30	2.14	2.07	00			.72	1	_	1		1.34		111	1.03	56.0	0.79	7.1
	6	3.	2.	2	2.		2	2.	2	2.	2	2	2.	2	2.	2	2	2.	2.	-	-		-	1.	-	-	The state of the s	-	-	1.	0 4	5 6	
	GO (DB) EQUALS				D. C.					STOCK STOCK					17,000					CTATAL SECTIONS													
	60 (08)				A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN					THE REAL PROPERTY.					CONTRACTOR OF THE					THE RESERVE AND PROPERTY.													
	KLOBJ	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0-5	9.0	0.7	0.8	6.0	-	12	1.3	1.4	1.5	9.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.5	5.6	2.7	2.8	2.0		3.2	3.3	4 0 m (

~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	GOLDR) EQUALS	040-0-04040-00-00400400-000-004	11.54 11.12	0 5 4 5 6 7 5 6 6 7 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 8 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7	0			0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	HL 26 (1983) (1987) (1983) (1987) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983) (1983)	1.5 (1994) [17] [18] [18] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19] [19	9.652 9.552 9.552 9.534 9.537 9.604	13 10.65 10.55 10.55 10.29 10.29 10.29 9.79 9.79 9.79 9.79 9.79 9.79 9.79 9	11.62 11.54 11.54 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.23 11.33	15. 52. 11. 25. 21. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25			BROOM AND THE PROPERTY OF THE	19 2 2 16.65 2 16.55 4 16.54 1 16.21 1 16.21 1 16.21 1 16.21 2 16.29 5 15.69 9 15.69 9 15.69 1 15.01 6 15.09 1 15.01 1 15.01 6 15.09 1 15.01 8 14.98 1 14.01 1	
		44601109897498	- B 0 0 1 0 4 4 4 4 6 6 6 6 6	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.22 2.22 2.22 2.22 2.24 2.33 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45 2.45	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	44466666666666666666666666666666666666	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 - 1 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -	Marie • • • Harrison • • • Harrison	200 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	[14] [14] [14] [14] [14] [14] [14] [14]	10.98 10.98 10.98 10.79 10.79 10.52 10.52 10.54	11.98 11.98 11.98 11.89 11.61 11.61 11.62 11.64	13.0 112.9 12.7 12.7 12.5 12.5 12.3		15.07 14.98 14.89 14.89 14.70 14.70 14.70 14.70 14.32

18) GO(OB)					CLIC IIVE	GAIN	VERSUS K						(
60.	FOUALS	m	4	W.	•	7	œ	6	10	11	21	13	14	15	16	11	18	19	20
0		3.05	-2.05	-1.05	-0.05	0.95	1.95	2.95	0	4.95	5,95	6.95	7.95	0	90.05	10.95	0	12.95	
-		3.14	~	1.1	-0-14	0.86	1.86	00		4.86	5.86	6.86	7.86	8	α	10.86	11.86		13.86
		3.23	-2.23	-1.23	.2	0.77	1.77	1.	-	4.77	5.77	6.77	7.77			, (7	12.77	13.77
8.2		3.33	-2.33	1.3	-0.33	19.0	1.67	2.67	3.67	4.67	5.67	6.67	7.67		9.67	10.67	11.67	2	13.67
.3		3.42	-2.42	1.4	4.	0.58	1.58	5	3.58	4.58	5.58	6.58	7.58	8.58		10.58	11.58		13.58
		3.52	-2.52	'n	.5	0.48	4	4.	3.48	4.48		6.48	7.48			10.48	11.48	2.4	13.48
8.5		3.61	-2-61	-1.61	-0.61	65.0	3	£.	3.39	4.39		6.39	7.39	8.39		10.39	11.39		13.39
9.		3.71	-2.71		C - 7	0-29	2	- 2	3.29	4.29	.2	6.59	7.29			10.29	11.29	12.29	13.29
		3.80	-2.80	-1.80	ċ	0.20	1.20	2	3.20	4.20	5.20	6.20	7.20	8.20		10.20	11.20	12.20	13.20
		06.60	200	7.0	0 0	01.0	- 0	2.10	3.10	4.10		6.10	7-10	7.		10.10	11.10	12.10	13-10
		חת	74.77	J C	66.0-	10.0	1.01	0 0	3.01	10.4	5.01	6.01	7.01	60.0	9.01	10.01	11.01	EN 6	200
		4-19	-3.19	-2 19	-	50.03		. 0	2.81	2.81	16.4	7 · 7	6.0			16.6	16.01	16.11	12.91
9.5		4.28	-3.28	2.2	1.2	-0.28		·	2.72	7		5.72	6.72	7.72		9.72	10.01	11.72	12.72
9.3		4.38	-3.38		PC:	-0.38	•	1.62	2.62		4.62	5.62	6.62	7.62		9.62	10.62	11.62	12.62
9.4		14.	-3.47	4.	4	-0.47	5	1.53	2.53	5	4.53	5.53	6.53	7.53		9.53	10.53	-	17.53
9.5		4.57	-3.57	2.5	1.5		4.	1.43	2.43	4.	4.43	5.43	6.43	4		9.43	10.43	11.43	12,43
9.6		4-66	-3.66	2.6	1.6			1.34	2.34	3	.3	5:34	6.34	7.34	3	9.34	10.34	11.34	12,34
7-6		4.76	-3.76		1.7	92.0-	-2	1.24	2	•2	• 2	5.24	6.24	7.24	.2	9-24	10.24	11.24	2.
x 0		000	13.86	N (80		-	1.14	~ (-	-	5.14	6.14	7.14	-	9.14	10.14	11.14	12.14
		14.93	-6.05	24. E-	-1.95	65-0-	0.05	1.05	2.05	3.05	4.05	5.05	6.05		C 0	9.05	10.05	11.05	12.05
		2	-4-15	3.0	2.1	1.15	-	0.85	1.85	. 00		4.85	F. 85	A	7 25	, a	0.43	10 00	20.11
10.2		5.24	-4.24	3	2.2	.24	0.2		1.76	-	3.76	4.76	5.76		7	8.76	9.76	10.76	
0.3		5.34	Pr	6.1	2.3	1.34	-0-34	• 6	1.66		9.	4.66	5.66	.6	9	8.66	99.6		11.66
4.0		5.44		9.4	2.4	1.44	0.4	0.56	1.56		3.56	4.56	5	.5	M)	8.56	9.56	5	
6.0		5.53	-4.53		2.5	1.53	0.5	4.	1.47		4	4.47	4.	4.	7.47	8.47	2.47	9	
	æ	2000	14.63	9.6	7.0	60.	9 0		1.37	•	3.37	4.37	5.37	6.37	4	8.37	9.37	9	11.37
10.8		200	-4-82	• 0	- 0		0.0	7 -				4.6	7.	0.7	V .	17.0	17.6	2 9	×
0.0		6	-4.92	1 (4	2	25			1.00	2.08		4.00	200		7.00	0 0	00.0		80
11.0		6.02	0	4	3.0	02	1.0	0	6		2.58	3.98	6	6	0	7.98	8.08	0.0	0
		12	-	-4.12		115	-	C	8		80	3.88	80	5.88	00	7.88	8	9.88	10.88
11.2		21	.2	-4.21	.2	21	-1.21 -	0.2	- 7		2.79	3.79	-	1.	-	7.79	1.	61.6	10.79
.3		31		(4)	3	2.31		0	9.		9	3.69	.6	9.		7.69	9.	69.6	10.69
• •		6.41	4.	4	'n	.41	1.		.5		3	10	4.59	4		1.59	8.59	65.6	10.59
1.5		6-51	5.2	4	E .	2.51	1.51	0.5	4	1.49		3.49	4.49	'n		7.49		4	10.49
111.0		29.0	0 1	01	9 10	09.	1-60	9.0	4.		4.	3.40	4.40	5.4	6-40	7.40	4.	4	10.40
11.		0.0	r u	•		2 9	1.0		4		m	3.30		vi l	•	7.30		9.30	10.30
00		0 0	0 0	υo	0 0	DΟ	0 0		02.0	1.20	02-7		02.4	2.5	6.20	1.20	8-20	9.20	10.20
2.0		66.9	. 15	. 6	3.9	2.99	1.99	0.0	10			10.6	-	2010	0.0	200	0		10.01

								1	TABLE A-IV (Continued)	V (Conti	inued)										
				٥	(c) OVE	RALL EF	VERALL EFFICIENCY VERSUS K	CY VER	SUS K F	OR DIFF	FOR DIFFERENT VALUES OF	/ALUES		Go (Continued)	(pen)						
K(08)	GO(OB) EQUALS	ırs	m	4	เก	•	_	œ	6	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
3.8		3		39.66	43.49		50.4			58.40		62.03	63.42	64.57	65.51	66.27	66.89	67.40	67.	80 68	12
3.9		3	- 8	39.42	43.29				r.	58.4	60	62.1	3	64.	•	66.4	67.	67	68	3 68.37	37
0.4				39.18	-						35	62.21	63.66	64.				67.			09
4.7		3	34.62 2	28.47	42.42	46.60	60.05	53.19	55.99	58.42		62.28	~ 0			66.8	67.50	68	1	68	. 83
4.3		3				46.19		31	[9]		60.55	62.40	63.95	65.23	66.13	64-00	67.86	0 4	80	69	*04
4.4		ě		38.13	-	45.98	46		2				64.02		0	6		68.	69	69 8	94
4.5		3	33.75 3	37.85	41.88	45.76	49.39	52.71	55.68				64.09			67	- 1	68.79	69	-	99
4.7		3		BEET TO	41.35	45.29	40.	me.		58.17	60.52	62.50	64.15	45 40	66.66	67-59				350 M	98
4.8		3	CONTRACT	aw	41.07	45.04		52	HTI			62.52	64.24	Line:		1125/951	68.63	69-27	69	79 70.21	21
6.4		3			40.79	44.79			S				64.27				8	9	69	70	38
5.0		m r			40.50	44.53							64.30				68.89	69.56		70	55
5.5		3	31.84 3	36.04	40.20	44.26	48.11	51.69	54.93	57.81	60.33	65.49	- 11	- 11			10.69			- 1	7.1
5.3		3									1888	62.47	26 - 49	68.02	67 74	65.30	40 22	69.83	70.40	IIII ISS	98
5.4		31		5.07	39.27	43.40	4			57.4			64.31	65.94		68.4	69.33	70.07	udbin	7 71.18	18
5.5		3(38.95	43.11					1		64.30	u .	11		69.42	70.18	0	MI.	29
2.6		3			9	45.80	4				59.8	62.26	64.27	65.			69.50	70.28			42
2.0		7	29.90	34.06	38.30	42.49	46.54	50.35	53.85	- :13	- 417		1 17	16			69.59	70.38			55
5.9		2		ene:	37.62	41.85	dist		1166	56.66	59.53	62.02	44.15	45 95	47.44	68.00	69-00	70.47	71 24	4 71.61	10
0.9		2	27DK		37.28	41.53		49.5			SMI		64.10		(5) LEU		69.79	1005.00			0 8
6.1		22	4		CP I	41.19	4						64.03		4	R.	69.84	70.72	F		00
2.9		2 6	28.19 3	32.33	36.58	40.86	45.04						63.96	65		8.89	68.89	70.79			10
4.0	THE REAL PROPERTY.	7	1019	- 18	2 1	40-17		48.13	65 55	88.66	58.93	61.59	63.89	65.83	67.46		69.94	70.85			19
6.5		2			35.51	39.82		105-2	or I	Bulb C:		61.33	63.71			200			71 76	87-27	2 1 2
9.9		21	E-138	9100	35.15	39.46	43		7,000	91549	5.1000	61.19	63.61	65.67		68.	70.03		144	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	45
•••		2	90		34.78	39.10	43,39					61.04	63.50	9		68.8	70.05			ji .	53
0 4		100	26 77 3	30.01	34.41	30 30	43.04	47.20		54.75			63.38	65					7		09
7.0		7	1339	100		20.00	42 67	40.0	20.84	YA			63.26	6							99
7.1		26	1 00		33.30	37.63	41.58			53.97	57.36	60.37	64-60		27-10		20.02	71.15	72.02	272.72	200
7.2		2.	204		O	37.26				100		60-18	62.85	69		90	70.07	71.19	15	15.5	0 17
7.3		24	6		32.55	36.88	41.25			R	-	66.65	62.70				70.06	71.20		M.	80
4.4		24	2		-4 0	36.50	40-87	4		53.14		89.79	62.55			68.6	70.04	71.20	72.1		93
		7		- 9	31.79	36.12	40.50	- 1	- 1	52.8	56.40	29.59	62.38				70.02	-	72.1	R 72.97	16
		2	23 03 2	37.17	31.92	33. 75	40.12	ÐЫ,		52.5	56-15	59.37	62.21	64.67				71	72	73.	8
					5	0	23.0	44.03	40.00	27.76	22.68	27.15	67.03	04-33	99-99	94-89	96.69	71.19	72.21	73.	63
																					7

				-	-	_		_			_			_							3/555		_		_			_		_				_			_
	20	73-06	3.0	73.10	73,12	1	60	3.1			73.11	-	40.	72.04	2	2.	72.90	A 10 10 10	VC	2.6	2.6	2.		-	72.27		4. 4.0	71.90	1.8	٠,	71.67		. 2	1.1	70.98	10.04	07 -07
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Although the "textbook" Class B approach to rf amplif able collector efficiency (78.5 percent at maximum output optimum, and both are dependent on rf drive level. This lected collector voltage and current waveforms which dete harmonically related frequencies; these conditions define percent collector efficiency and 1.27 times the "textbook" level is increased and the collector voltage and current wamplifier is overdriven, a different load impedance is det power" case with 1.46 times the "textbook" Class B value ciency. The "optimum power" case has the added advanta frequency that are essentially constant over a predetermi. Finally, the theory is verified by the construction and power output of 46 watts and an overall dc to rf conversion insensitivity to rf drive of 1 db for 10.5 db.	power), neither the power nor the efficiency are report presents an analysis of appropriately sermine the load impedance at the fundamental and the Class B "optimum efficiency" case with 100 Class B value of output power. If the rf drive aveforms are appropriately selected so that the termined; these conditions define the "optimum of output power and 88 percent collector effiage of resulting in an output power and collector ned range of drive level.
UHF power amplifier overdriven rf amplifier	rf drive level